# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXVI.....No. 313


AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAINS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—SEVEN SONS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HATTERAS INLET—HOFER.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—STICKNEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, SEA LION, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—CHAW ROAST BEEF.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—ESMERALDA.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 565 Broadway.—SONGS DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—MAGIC LAUREL.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, FARCES, &c.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—SONGS, BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, &c.—OLD DAD'S CABIN.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—BURLESQUE CIRCUS.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL, 600 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

**New York, Monday, November 11, 1861.**

## THE SITUATION.

The important intelligence reaches us from Fortress Monroe that our grand expedition have captured two forts at Beaufort, South Carolina, on Port Royal Island, and are in possession of that town, and that the Stars and Stripes are flying from the Court House. This news was communicated by the steersman of the rebel steamer bearing the flag of truce from Norfolk to Old Point to one of the hands of the Union steamer. The officers accompanying the rebel flag of truce refused to give any information on the subject; but it was said that a telegraphic despatch announcing the capture of Beaufort had been received in Norfolk on Saturday morning. The passengers by the boat to Old Point stated that the Richmond *Examiner* of Friday, the 8th, contained a despatch from Charleston, dated Wednesday, the 6th, announcing that the Union troops had landed at two points, and were marching inland. This is premature in point of time. From all these facts there can be little doubt that our troops are in possession of Port Royal.

It is a remarkable coincidence that several months ago we foreshadowed in these columns the occupation of Port Royal by a naval expedition, and suggested the wisdom of such a movement.

In addition to those vessels already reported as disabled by the late gale, we find that the Commodore Perry arrived on Saturday at Fortress Monroe, having suffered severely. She left the fleet on Friday night, thirty miles off Bull's Bay, steering for Port Royal. The steamboat Governor, with a party of marines on board, was very much shattered, and her machinery so much damaged that she put the marines on board the frigate Sabine, which vessel made for Port Royal direct. The gunboat Isaac Smith went to the assistance of the Governor, but we have not received information as to the result.

The following is the number and description of the vessels comprising the expedition:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Naval vessels | 20 |
| Steamtugs | 2 |
| Ferry boats | 2 |
| Steam transports | 23 |
| Sailing vessels | 32 |
| Steamboats | 5 |
| Original strength of the fleet leaving Hampton | 84 |

DEDUCT.

1. Belvidere, returned disabled.
2. Florida, returned disabled.
3. Commodore Perry, returned disabled.
4. Ethan Allen, separated from the fleet.
5. O. M. Pettit, separated from the fleet.
6. Union, ashore in gale.
7. Ocean Express, ashore in gale.
8. Gunboat (not named), disabled in action.
9. Gunboat (not named), aground.
10. Governor, disabled.
11. Isaac Smith, assisting Governor.....11

Total in action.....73

The news of the capture of Beaufort was received with the utmost enthusiasm in Washington yesterday.

Major General Halleck, who lately arrived from California, has been appointed to the command of the Military Department of the West, in place of General Fremont, and General Buell of Ohio, an efficient army officer who can point to a brilliant record, has been put in charge of Kentucky, in place of General Sherman, resigned. These two men are in the prime of life—about forty years of age—and their antecedents warrant the expectations, that there will be no more mistakes in the Western section. Their appointment is the beginning of the new order of things about to be established by our young Commander-in-Chief.

The government has given permission to certain parties in Rhode Island to send merchant vessels after the naval squadron, loaded with supplies necessary for the Union men of the South, for which they expect to obtain cotton in exchange at the ports in South Carolina and Georgia which our fleet may open, and transport the staple thence to Liverpool.

The War Department has received intelligence from General Rosecrans of the complete repulse of Floyd's forces at Gauley Bridge, and of his (Rosecrans) capacity to hold the position he now occupies.

We give to-day further particulars of the battle of Belmont, Missouri, but no further intelligence of the defeat of Jeff. Thompson's rebel force at Sykestown has reached us.

Colonel Grenale, who left Rolla some days since with a body of Union troops to drive out the rebels from Texas county, has just returned, bringing in nine prisoners, 500 head of cattle and forty horses. He planted the Union flag on the Court House of Houston, and issued a proclamation to the people, warning them that if it was taken down he would return and burn the town.

## THE NEWS.

The remains of Colonel Baker, who was killed in the battle at Ball's Bluff, remained in the Governor's Room of the City Hall all day yesterday, and were visited by a large number of persons, male and female, who were anxious to gaze upon the body of the soldier who had fought so gallantly and fell in defence of his country. Last night the body was left under the charge of the Seventy-first regiment guard. This morning, at eleven o'clock, the remains will be escorted to the California steamer by a civic and military procession.

A letter from Vera Cruz, Mexico, of October 28, in regard to the design on that country says:—The number of Spanish officers now in the army of the clergy is very great, and to control them is now beyond the power of the government. Their object can be no other than to obtain a supremacy over the Mexicans, and re-enact the game of St. Domingo in Mexico. The fact that some of these chiefs have raised the Spanish flag should be a convincing proof that there is reason for England and America to look well after the movements of Spain in this quarter.

The Senate of Maryland is composed of twenty-two members, twelve of the number being elected this year. There are seven secesh hold-overs, but it is believed that all the others will be Union men. Not a secessionist is yet known to be elected to the House.

The stories about the army in Missouri getting into a fearful state of excitement when the news of Fremont's removal reached Springfield, and about officers resigning and whole regiments throwing down their arms, were all bogus. The soldiers took very little interest in the matter, and did not appear to care a button whether Fremont or any other general commanded them.

The Adjutant General of Massachusetts has announced that Thursday, the 28th inst., is to be observed by the soldiers of that State, wherever they may be located, as a day of thanksgiving.

The funeral procession of the remains of Colonel Baker will move from the City Hall this morning precisely at eleven o'clock.

The Governors of nearly all of the loyal States have issued their Thanksgiving proclamations. We are now very anxious to hear from Governor Beriah Magoffin, of Kentucky. He can write a very pretty and very touching proclamation if he feels disposed.

The propeller Hunter was burned at Chicago on the 9th instant. Two men perished in the flames. The vessel was worth about $40,000, and was insured for $28,000.

We publish elsewhere in our paper this morning another chapter in the mysterious Fellner murder case. Mrs. Marks, one of the persons implicated in the murder, was last week conveyed to Freehold, N. J., and on the passage to that place, and since, renewed her attempts at self-destruction, but without success. Previous to her removal, in a conversation with District Attorney McLean, she agreed to accompany him to Freehold and make a full confession of all the facts connected with the murder. Whether she will do so remains to be seen, as she is at present in a critical condition, mentally and physically, and unless she can be kept perfectly quiet the physician in attendance entertains but little hopes of her recovery.

The sales of cotton on Saturday embraced about 700 bales, closing with much steadiness at 24¼c. a 24½c. for middling uplands. The flour market was some less buoyant and active, while prices were without quotable change. The common qualities of wheat were rather easier, while desirable shipping qualities were firm. The chief demand was for export. Corn was in better request. The sales were active and at about ½c. advance. The chief demand was for shipment to the eastward and for export. Pork was heavy and dull, while moderate sales of mess were made at $15 a $15 50, and prime at $9 50 a $9 62½. Sugars—Owing to the inclemency of the weather sales were light, and confined to some 200 a 300 hhds., in lots, and 76 boxes, at steady prices. Coffee was quiet, but steady: a small lot of Maracaibo (150 bags) sold at p. t. Freights were heavy and low to English ports. To Liverpool corn was 10½d., and wheat 11d. a 11½d., in bulk and bags. To London engagements were moderate. To Havre wheat was at 22c., and flour at about 85c.

### The Government and the Newspaper Press.

Within the last six months a great change has taken place in the condition and character of the newspaper press of this country. The crisis through which we are passing has effected a revolution of corresponding importance in its status. With the fusion of parties into one great national organization, arrayed in support of the government, the journals which multiplied and dragged out a precarious existence under the influence of the ever varying political issues incident to democratic institutions have been dropping off and dying out as fast as autumnal leaves. Owing their birth to no settled principles, and possessing no hold of the confidence and respect of the community, they have passed away with the petty cliques and factions from which they sprung. While thus all over the country the war has been dealing havoc among journals of minor importance, it has been concentrating the influence dissipated over this large surface in the metropolitan newspapers, which, founded on firmer principles and possessing more capital and enterprise, have been enabled to resist the shock. But even among these latter there has not been that adaptability to the circumstances of the crisis that was to have been expected from them. In their support of the government they have exhibited a want of harmony and an irreconcilability of views that have been productive of the most unfortunate consequences. Some, with a temerity and recklessness without parallel, arrogated to themselves the conduct of military affairs, and without the slightest appreciation either of the resources of the rebels or of the unprepared state of our own forces, drove the government into that premature advance upon Richmond which resulted in such a disastrous rout and loss of life, besides destroying whatever little prestige the federal cause had in Europe. Others, again, in defiance of the requests of the military authorities, have been publishing, for the information of the rebels, accounts of the strength of our fortifications and of the amount of force at particular points; while, in regard to the naval expedition, a most shameful violation of the understanding arrived at among the leading journals was perpetrated by a republican organ professing to support the government. On the question of Frement's removal we have seen how the great interests at stake in the war were made subordinate to party associations. Missouri was nearly lost to us through the efforts made by other journals of the same stripe to retain in his command a general whose whole course out there was marked by the most deplorable incapacity and folly.

There is a remarkable similarity between the present relations of the government and the press in this country and those which existed in the same connection in France under the first republic. Previous to that period the public journals were simply collections of news—political, literary or scientific. On the breaking out of the Revolution men of talent and patriotism placed themselves at their head and began to discuss with more or less ability the conduct of public affairs. The new development given to journalism by their spirit and energy inspired others with the ambition to distinguish themselves in the same sphere. The consequence was the foundation in Paris and the provinces of an immense number of small journals, which, like *Le Pere Duchesne* and *L'Ami du Peuple*, reflected the violence and fanaticism of the different factions into which the community was split. All, it is true, like our own journals, professed to support the government, but they supported it after a fashion which weakened instead of strengthening it. Even the *Moniteur*, that sober organ of authority, was at this time balancing unsteadily between opinions, as the following witty epigram, published by a rival, will show:—

Je sers a plus d'un emploi
De m'avoir on n'est jamais dupe
Cette feuille n'est point le vain jouet du vent
Avec trois *Moniteurs* on fait paravent.

When Napoleon became First Consul he perceived at once the danger arising to the government from this state of things, and he proceeded to regulate the press in the same way as he had infused order into the army and the civil administration. M. Jourdan, the chief editor of the *Moniteur*, was induced to resign, and M. Sauvo was appointed in his place. From this time dated a new era in the history of the newspaper press in France. The *Moniteur* was divided into two parts, the one official, under the title of "Actes du Gouvernment," which emanated directly from the Consular Cabinet, and the other reflecting more or less the outside world of facts. This put an end at once to all misrepresentations and forced constructions of the conduct and policy of the government, and it had the further effect of imparting a more serious and matter-of-fact tone to the other journals. The system worked so well that it has been continued by every government—monarchical, republican or despotical—that has since held the reins of power in France.

The events of the last few months have demonstrated forcibly the necessity of introducing similar order into our system of journalism. We have seen the many disasters to which the absence of it has led; and they have made plain the fact that unless a reform of some kind be effected there never can be that harmony of action between the government and the press which, in great crises like the present, is essential to the safety of the country. The plan of an official organ, like the *Moniteur*, is of course out of the question here. The principles laid down by Congress, in connection with the public printing, render it impracticable; and, besides, the very idea of a government organ has become obnoxious to public sentiment. The only plan which, in our opinion, would meet the difficulties of the case and exclude all grounds for jealousy among the different newspaper interests would be this: Let the government establish an official bureau at Washington, to which the several departments should be instructed to send daily, by two o'clock in the afternoon, all the documents or other news connected with their different administrations which it would be proper to communicate to the public. To this bureau the representatives of the press, without distinction of party, should have access at the hour named, with all necessary facilities to copy and make use of the documents and facts thus furnished. The priority and fulness of the news transmitted here would then depend entirely on the capital and enterprise of the different newspapers, and not on the favoritism of particular officials.

It is obvious that, if the war is to be prosecuted to a prompt and successful conclusion, some plan of this kind will have to be immediately adopted. The embarrassments to which the government is exposed by the premature disclosure of its intended operations against the enemy have the effect of paralysing its action and quadrupling the expenditure that would otherwise be incurred. This is a childish way for a great people to conduct their affairs. It would be more becoming in us to profit by the experience of other nations, and to place such restraints upon our tongues and our pens as the general interests demand.

ARMSTRONG ARTILLERY.—It is alleged by scientific men in England that the Armstrong gun is practically a failure. The cause of this is said to be chiefly owing to the defects of the vent piece, which, if made of steel, breaks, and if of wrought iron bends. It is further stated that the lead coated projectiles, which are an essential part of the Armstrong system, are liable to strip, and so throw a shower of missiles, which, where the artillery was covering infantry, would be more fatal to friends than foes. The result is that some of the London journals and the Admiralty have taken its inventor to task about it, and Sir William Armstrong has written a letter to the London *Times*, in which he admits much of what is stated by his assailants. Hereupon the newspapers are deploring that the old cannon, which, within their own limited range, were liable to none of these derangements that are attributed to the Armstrong gun, should have been so hastily displaced by the latter. But they themselves are probably in over haste. There never was a new invention yet which did not require some modifications of more or less importance. The first steamship, the first locomotive and the first telegraphic apparatus were very different and much less perfect than those of the present day. Yet the march of improvement has been beset with many difficulties, and the newest invention was often found the most troublesome of all, till a succession of trials suggested the necessary alterations, and at the same time demonstrated its superiority. We are therefore perfectly sanguine that even if the defects mentioned exist in the Armstrong gun they can be easily remedied, and we quite believe that it is the best weapon for either sea or land service yet introduced into the system of modern warfare.

AMERICAN LECTURERS IN EUROPE.—While the civil war in the United States has materially interfered with the vocation of lecturers, it has afforded them an opportunity to ply their calling in Europe, and they are hastening over the Atlantic to get hold of some of John Bull's cash, thinking he will bleed freely under the influence of the excitement about the war. The fanatic Cheever has only recently returned from England, with his pockets full of gold, after ventilating his abolition lucubrations in the fogs of London. Beecher is going to follow suit, and no doubt will rally around him all the *habitues* of Exeter Hall. His pestilent claptrap is just the thing to turn inside out the purses of the anti-slavery aristocracy; and he will come back with his trunks heavily laden with British sovereigns. An impostor from the domains of King Cotton, who passed through New York in the garb of a British officer, and in England now calls himself Captain Semmes, of the privateer Sumter, also expects to reap a rich harvest by lecturing in favor of the American rebellion. Thus is fulfilled the old proverb, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

### Mrs. Lincoln and Social Abolitionism.

Mrs. Lincoln, the wife of the President, passed through this city on Saturday, *en route* to Boston, where she will remain a few days to visit her son Robert, at Harvard University. The quiet and modest manner in which Mrs. Lincoln travels, and the good sense which prompts her to decline those publicities and attentions which silly and obtrusive minor officials are always too ready to offer to ladies of her position, are most becoming and characteristic. She travels and sojourns just as any other well-bred lady would, and as the more sensible of European dignitaries delight to do. In England the public and the press are in ecstacies with the wife of Lord Palmerston, because she has written a plain, homely, womanly letter to her tenants and signed herself simply "Emily Palmerston." Here, where the sounding of titles, the homage to rank and the bowing and scraping of liveried attendants is unknown, such modest tact as that of Mrs. Lincoln would be quite unnoticed, were it not that it so signally contrasts with the representations lately made by the abolition papers, that the wife of the President had a monomania for display and parade, and was ambitious of political power and influence.

It is perhaps impossible that a lady should occupy Mrs. Lincoln's position without sharing, in some degree, the public interest and attention which is bestowed upon her husband. Generally, however, this natural and inevitable publicity has been so tempered with chivalrous courtesy and respect that it has been most pleasant and complimentary. During the time of General Jackson, indeed, a few politicians were brutal enough to utter disparaging remarks over the remains of her whose loss the old hero of New Orleans so deeply and bitterly regretted; but, with this single exception, all political animosities have been forgotten in the presence of the lady of the White House, and the supporters and opponents of the administration have vied with each other in courteous attentions and kindnesses. Even when a lady sometimes stepped into the *melee* of a Presidential canvass, as did "our Jessie," there was no hand bold enough to strike at her, no matter how strongly it might fall upon the cause her husband represented. During this terrible rebellion, which has excited sectional enmity, jealousy and spite to a degree unexampled, no rebel has been so lost to the instincts of a gentleman as to attempt to connect Mrs. Lincoln with the cause or the operations of the war. On the contrary, while the Southern press has said many silly things of our President, and reprobates and despises his very name, there has nothing been printed at the South in regard to Mrs. Lincoln which a gentleman might not write and read. It remained for the New England abolitionists, through the Springfield *Republican*, to stain, for the first time, the annals of this country by a personal attack upon the wife of the President, because they were displeased with the political course of the President himself. We are sorry to add that the Albany *Argus*, the New York *Saturday Despatch*, and the obscure Philadelphia papers, had the brutality to join in these attacks.

Mrs. Lincoln's own conduct and deportment is the only defence needed against these abolition assaults. Those who know her best, at Washington, declare that too much cannot be said in praise of the graceful tact and dignity which she displays in her most trying position, and that in every respect she is worthy to be the wife of our republican President. As for those persons whose vulgarity has overstepped bounds within which even political malice and sectional jealousy were confined, they reap their just reward in the contempt of every lady and gentleman in the land. It is at the cause of this abuse, and not at its utterers, that we look, and we find that cause in the demoralization which abolitionism produces in its votaries. To be an abolitionist one's mind must be so distorted, warped and obscured that it is no wonder if it often breaks entirely. An abolitionist cannot be practical, for abolitionism is impracticable. He must confuse right with wrong, and believe that slavery is wrong even to the extent of denying the existence of a God, because he reasons that a God would not permit slavery. He must take pride in being eccentric; and from being eccentric in opinion he soon comes to be eccentric in his dress, in his mode of wearing his hair and beard and in his manners and deportment. He must cherish an opinion all the more because it is unpopular; and thus he soon comes to adopt an opinion for the very reason that it is unpopular, and therefore, he argues, must be right. He must be blind to great evils, and magnify little evils into tremendous outrages, to be overcome at any cost. He must have no consideration for a white man, except as subsidiary to a negro. In short, he must be a negro worshipper and devotee, hating everything that seems to oppose his idol, and insanely offering everything which other men hold most dear to his ebony Juggernaut. Of course such a fanatic is kicked out of society, and therefore he attacks society, ignores its usages and amenities, and revenges himself by trying to break it up and substitute for it a society of his own.

Thus he comes in closer contact with the abolitionist in petticoats, who is, if anything, worse than himself. She is either a Mrs. Jellaby, neglecting home duties to attend public meetings, lecture on her "mission," and manage the correspondence of an anti-slavery society, or she is something worse, and has "affinities." Male and female abolitionists mingle in Unitarian homes, in phalanxes, in free love baguios. If they have any religion it, is spiritualism. Both sexes insist strongly upon women's rights—that is to say, the right of a woman to be as wicked as she may please, without remark. What wonder that with such associates and associations the male abolitionist loses all courtesy, chivalry and politeness? The females themselves rant, rave, dispute, argue, lecture and scold the last vestige of the gentleman out of him. He is taught to regard women as just as bad or worse than men, and lives up to his teachings. This is a picture of an abolitionist fully developed, honest in his infatuation, and conscientiously carrying the poison of his abolitionism into his religion, his morality, his politics and his social relations. To him the idea of attacking a lady, whose merits he cannot appreciate, is as natural as to others it is abhorrent. Failing to make our President, adopt the abolition theory of emancipation, he argues that the President is a slave driver; that Mrs. Lincoln, having been born in a slave State, must have influenced the President to become a slave driver. This point settled—and how quickly his insane mind conceives it—he feels it his duty not only to attack the President but also to billingsgate the President's wife. Thus come such attacks as that of the Springfield *Republican*, and they mark one of the phenomena of social abolitionism.

IMMENSE EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK—FOOD FOR EUROPE.—While many countries in Europe are trembling at the prospect of want, arising from short crops, New York is pouring out relief in abundance from her wharves.

The tables showing the exports from this port of domestic produce for the month of October having been compiled, we are enabled to present some exceedingly interesting facts to the public. In times of peace the examination of the statistics of trade and commerce is a work of no particular interest to any but those engaged in traffic; but in times like these, when everybody is looking with intense anxiety towards Europe, watching the slightest movement and catching with breathless interest every word uttered by English or French officials, the results of such statistics are worthy of attention from all. The great question of the cotton supply has given the utmost concern to all the politicians of England; but many of them have now awakened to the fact that food is more important than clothing, and that their interest is to be on terms of amity with the United States rather than with the rebellious States. The people of France are even more concerned respecting the supply of grain than their neighbors of England. The French are a more excitable people, and the least disturbance of the usual order of things, whether it comes in the form of a higher price for food or in that of a scarcity of work, drives them to a discussion of political topics, and sometimes to revolution. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Emperor to furnish employment and to offer every inducement for the importation of grain, want has been experienced in some quarters of his dominions and the old cry of "bread or blood" again muttered.

Now let us see how far we are able to relieve the wants of Europe. During the last month the exports of grain and other articles of domestic produce have been very heavy, as will be seen from the following statistics:—Of wheat flour we have exported 331,302 barrels, and of wheat itself 4,360,597 bushels, or an average of over one million bushels per week throughout the month. We have exported one-half of all the flour received in this city and three-quarters of all the wheat. Of rye we have sent away about 100,000 bushels more than were received during the month, the excess being of course supplied from that previously arrived. Of corn, 1,321,663 bushels have been sold to foreign countries.

A comparison of the quantities of some of the leading articles exported thus far this year with those exported during the corresponding months of last year and the year before will also be instructive. In 1859, between the 1st of January and the 1st of November, the total number of bushels of grain exported was only 278,768, or about one-fifth of the number of bushels of corn alone exported between the same dates in 1861. In 1860 this number was increased to 11,579,182 bushels, the details of which are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, bushels | 9,112,306 |
| Corn | 2,356,612 |
| Oats | 102,134 |
| Rye | 450 |
| Barley | 8,280 |
| Total, bushels | 11,579,182 |

This increase was regarded with wonder and hailed with joy by our people, showing, as it did, such an abundant harvest and such a foreign demand. They did not then dream that the very next year even that immense quantity would be nearly trebled. Such, however, is the fact, for the number of bushels shipped this year has been 31,102,861, of which the following is a detailed statement:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, bushels | 20,413,031 |
| Corn | 9,935,474 |
| Oats | 148,419 |
| Rye | 604,937 |
| Barley | 1,000 |
| Total, bushels | 31,102,861 |

The exports of wheat have, therefore, been more than double those in 1860, and over two hundred times those of 1859. The proportion of corn has been one bushel in 1859 to fifty-seven in 1861, and one bushel in 1860 to four in 1861.

The above statistics tell their own tale, and show the absolute dependence of Europe on America for the necessary food.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN EUROPE.—The situation of affairs in the United States has given birth to a vast amount of American diplomacy in Europe. England and France will soon be flooded with diplomats from this country, both official and amateur. On the part of the rebels, Rost, Yancey and Dudley Mann are to be reinforced by Mason and Slidell, all armed with official authority. In addition to these, T. Butler King, Lieutenant North and others have gone as amateurs, to champion the cause of the insurgents. These men will leave no stone unturned to induce the European Powers, if not to break the blockade on some small pretext, at least to recognise the independence of the Confederate States. On the part of the Union, the regular ministers commissioned to European courts by our government are hard at work to defeat the machinations of the agents of the revolutionists. To aid and assist these a number of amateurs have gone out, and are going out, including Archbishop Hughes, Thurlow Weed and Edward Everett. Some of these gentlemen will combine their diplomacy with their visit to the World's Fair; others with arrangements for newspaper enterprises to be started in New York, and with speculations in firearms and munitions of war, to be sold at a good profit to the government. During the winter these diplomats will congregate in Paris, where most of the rebel Commissioners may be found, associating with professional gamblers, newspaper editors and all sorts of people. But long before Southern diplomacy can succeed in achieving anything in France or England the Gordian knot will be cut by the sword of McClellan.

THE SLAVE TRADE CASE—CONVICTION OF CAPTAIN GORDON.—Although great vigilance has been exercised for a long time past in arresting the slave trade and capturing slavers, we believe the first instance in which a capital conviction has been obtained in the case of Captain Gordon, of the ship Erie, which has just terminated in the United States Circuit Court. The difficulties which have surrounded cases of this kind, more especially in the matter of procuring evidence, have heretofore rendered convictions almost impossible; but in the case of Captain Gordon the links of testimony were so unbroken as to afford the jury no opportunity for doubt or hesitancy. We give the charge of Judge Nelson in another colums. The charge against the prisoner was piracy, and the penalty is death. Whether the extreme rigor of the law be carried out or not, the conviction of Captain Gordon will have a wholesome effect in checking the unnatural system of slave traffic.

### MAJOR GENERAL H. W. HALLECK,
THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

General Henry Wager Halleck is one of the four Major Generals of the regular army of the United States. He is about forty-two years of age and was born in New York. He entered the Military Academy, as a West Point cadet, in 1835; stood third in the class and was brevetted Second Lieutenant of Engineers July 1, 1839. He was acting Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy from July, 1839, to June, 1840. In 1841 he was the author of a military work on "Bitumen and Its Uses," &c. In January, 1845, he was appointed First Lieutenant, and during that year he was selected by the committee of the Lowell Institute, at Boston, to deliver one of the regular courses of lectures—the subject being "Military Science and Art." These lectures he compiled into a neat volume during the following year, adding thereto a lengthy introduction on the "Justifiableness of War." The work contains much valuable elementary instruction as well as abundance of historical illustration, and is written with considerable ability. In 1847 he was brevetted Captain for gallant conduct in affairs with the enemy on the 19th and 20th days of November, 1847, and for meritorious service in California. Was Secretary of State of the province of California, under the military governments of Generals Kearney, Mason and Riley, from 1847 to the end of 1849. He was chief of the staff to Commodore Shubrick, in the naval and military operations on the Pacific coast in 1847 and 1848, and was a member of the Convention in 1849 to form, and of the committee to draft, the constitution of the State of California. In July, 1853, he was appointed Captain of Engineers, and resigned August 1, 1854.

Independent of his military capacity General Halleck is noted as an able lawyer, he, at the time of his appointment, being the principal partner in the law firm of Halleck, Billings & Co., of San Francisco. He left his lucrative business to take up arms in defence of the cause of the government of the United States, and was created by Congress a Major General of the army; his commission bearing date August 19, 1861. He is, with good authority, reputed to be a very wealthy man and a good soldier. His clear criticisms of military blunders, and his just appreciation of military excellence, mark him as a ripe, ready and practical thinker, and promise the best results in action. Wherever he is placed he will, no doubt, give a good account of himself and of the enemy. There is no one at present before the public, General McClellan excepted, who is a more promising candidate for distinguished and separate command.

### NAVAL MEDICAL BOARD.

The Naval Medical Board, now in session at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, and composed of Surgeons J. A. Lockwood, C. H. Wheelwright and J. Y. Taylor, have reported the following additional candidates for appointment as Assistant Surgeons in the navy:—Thomas L. Patrick, Maryland; Edward A. Pierson, New Jersey; William B. Gibson, Massachusetts; Samuel N. Brayton, Massachusetts; John D. Murphy, New York.

### DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMER FLORIDA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1861.

The United States steamer Florida, of the great naval expedition, which returned to this port to repair machinery which became damaged during the late gale, sailed from the Navy Yard last evening, took on board her powder at Dupont's wharf, and left at nine o'clock this morning with despatches for Fortress Monroe.

### MORE SECESSIONISTS BAGGED.

BOSTON, Nov. 10, 1861.

Charles Greene, a merchant of Savannah, Ga., and his sister, Mrs. Lowe, arrested in Detroit, have been brought to Boston. Mr. Greene is charged with purchasing war munitions in England for the rebels. He was sent to Fort Warren. Mrs. Lowe was sent to Washington. Her husband was arrested in Cincinnati.

### Iron-Clad Steam Frigates for the Royal Italian Government.

We mentioned the fact some time since that Wm. H. Webb, Esq., of this city, had succeeded in making a contract with the royal Italian government for building two iron-clad steam screw frigates. A few days since Mr. Webb returned to this city from Europe, and already workmen are engaged in getting out the timber for the purpose of laying the keel for one of the vessels.

The frigates are to be about 5,000 tons each, and will be 285 feet over all in length, 54 feet extreme breadth and 34 feet deep. The hulls are to be built of the best white oak, and will be of great strength, as the extra weight of iron plating upon each vessel, and the consequent additional strain upon them in a seaway, requires that they should be constructed of the most durable and strongest materials. The plating is to be of hammered or rolled iron, 4½ inches thick, and is to cover the entire broadsides, extending several feet below low water line. The weight of the plates on each vessel will be about 1,000 tons.

All the modern improvements in naval architecture will be introduced in these frigates. The interior decorations will be neat and at the same time substantial.

The armament of each vessel will consist of forty guns of the heaviest calibre, and is to be furnished by the Italian foundries. The engines are to be of great power, as it is the intention to make these vessels fully equal in speed to any other frigates afloat.

Mr. Webb has contracted to have one of the frigates completed in a little over two years, and the other in two years and six months, but we shall not be surprised to see them both finished much before the time his contract calls for.

Our iron manufacturers will now have an opportunity of exhibiting their skill in a new class of work, as these iron-clad frigates are the first of the kind ever built here. Mr. Webb has been untiring in his efforts to obtain this contract, and has visited Turin several times with that object in view; his first visit and proposal to that government was made two years since, but he met with very strong opposition, brought about by English influence, which well nigh proved fatal to his purpose. Mr. Webb succeeded only through the independence and clear judgment of the late Count Cavour, with whom he made the contract, but before the papers were signed the Count breathed his last. The contract was then brought before the Italian Parliament, where Mr. Webb's English rivals strained every nerve to defeat it, but without avail. The success of the Russian steam frigate General Admiral, with other naval vessels built by Mr. Webb, had probably their influence in bringing the Parliament to give their sanction to the act.

The building of these vessels here will be hailed with delight by all lovers of our country as another evidence that their mechanical skill is appreciated abroad. Besides that, it will bring into this country a large amount of money.

### The Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10, 1861.

The full returns of the Maryland election show that but one rebel Senator and six delegates are elected. The House stands 68 Union and six rebels. The Senate stands 13 Union and eight rebels. Seven of the latter are of the number who hold over, and six of them represent strong Union counties.

Bradford's majority for Governor is about 30,000.

A special session of the Legislature is to be called by Governor Hicks, to undo the rebel legislation of this spring, to enact a new police law, and to put the State full and square on the Union platform.

The seat of the Baltimore Senator, Yellott, and those under arrest, will also be declared vacant and a new election ordered.

### Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 10, 1861.

The Santa Fe and Carson City mail arrived at this place yesterday, bringing Santa Fe dates to the 26th ult., and $5,000 in gold dust.

There were no through passengers and no news of importance.

The mails from Washington were arriving very irregularly.

Specie was becoming very scarce in the Territory, and none could be obtained.

Captain W. V. Lewis, of the Fifth infantry, is appointed Provost Marshall, at Santa Fe and vicinity.

Snow had fallen in Santa Fe, and the weather was very cold.

### Obituary.

SAMUEL YENDELL, a Revolutionary pensioner, and said to be the oldest man in Boston, died at his residence in that city on the 7th inst. Mr. Yendell was born on March 15, 1769, and has been a resident of Boston ever since his birth. In his early life he was a carpenter on board the ship Columbia, of Boston, when the Columbia river was discovered. He also served as a boy on board the United States frigate Tartar, in the Revolutionary war. He remembered fleeing from the city when the British landed there. For many years he was a master boat builder, and carried on that business until advancing age made it necessary for him to relinquish it. He was then engaged in the grocery business for several years, and is spoken of by those who knew him as an honest, upright man in all his business relations. He was one of the oldest members of the Mechanic Charitable Association.

Lieutenant JOEL MCGREGORY died in Newport, N. H., October 31, aged 100 years, 11 months and 9 days. Lieutenant McG. was born in Enfield, Conn., November 22, 1760. He volunteered in the army of the Revolution, and was taken prisoner and confined in the Old Sugar House, New York, for eight months. He was the last Revolutionary pensioner in the State.